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# Illustrated Guide.



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### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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England, or Great Britain, with its colonies and dependencies, occupies more than sixty pages of Plates and Descriptions; over 322 complete coins being pictured at the expense of nearly eight hundred engravings for that nation alone. All of this work is prepared upon an equal scale of completeness; with the same ilberality; it will certainly be the most finished work of the kind ever published or thought of.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S. A. 1885.



# Illustrated Guide.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1886.

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#### A National Duty. (2.)

We have received sundry communications in regard to the article in our last number relating to the necessity for a National Museum of Numismaties. Some of our correspondents endorse the idea and promise all the aid in their power, others assert that nothing can ever be done in that way during the present generation, and a few expose their ignorance by insisting that there is not enough material in the world to form a separate museum. To these last we reply that if coins and other antiquities, closely allied to numismatics were united, it would require a very large institution to contain them. The countries of Europe having the most glorious and varied histories are fully alive to the interest and importance of the preservation and study of coins, relics and records of the past, all of which may be classed under one general head, and each of which is powerful in support or authentication of the other. In the British Museum there is a Keeper of Coins and Medals, at a salary of \$3,750 per year, with an assistant who is paid \$3,000; a Keeper of Manuscripts, \$3.250; Keeper of Oriental Mss., \$3,750, with assistant at \$2,500; Keeper of Oriental Antiqui-ties, \$3,750; Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, \$3,750; Keeper of British and Mediaval Antiquities, \$3,750, mak-ing in all \$27,500 which the remarkably matter-of-fact British people pay yearly to the gentlemen and scholars who are the custodians of these precious coins and other relics. "Money talks!" is an old saying, and this annual outlay in

this direction, by one nation, must convince any reasonable person of the importance attached to such collections by the great minds of the earth. With the exception of the imperfect, mixed and altogether unsatisfactory cabinet at the United States Mint in Philadelphia (the collection being made only through the energy and perseverance of its officials), there is not a single national recognition of this important science in the United States, and we call the want of such recognition A National Shame. We have no right to be behind the other great countries in this matter, our duty is to be in the advance, in this as in all things. Russia possesses a National Collection, which, though of modern things. formation, embraces thousands of interesting coins. The Madrid Museum has over 3,000 gold pieces, 30,000 of silver and more than 52,000 copper coins; the Vienna Collection is larger, containing 24,000 Greek coins of all metals, 30,000 Roman pieces and 38,000 of the Middle Ages, while that of Paris surpasses all others in numbers, and, in more than one class, both the rarity and beauty of its specimens are unrivalled, in fact every nation that ranks among the enlightened of the world gives official acknowledgment to the value of mimismatics and renders very material aid to the study of that science; every enlighttened nation we say—but one—and that one is the United States of North America, and it is time, more than time, that the want in this respect was filled and our National Duty properly performed towards the student and scientist of to-day, the historian of the future.

We do not intend to drop this matter because some others are "do-nothings," others again "think there is no use to try," and a few "can't see any use for it"; we shall push and keep pushing until something comes of it, then we suppose, some one else will claim all the honor; well! let them, so we effect the object we are striving for.

#### Earliest Coinages of Ireland.

That, prior to the first Danish invasion of Ireland, about A. D. 853, the Irish people had no other than the ring money there is little reason to doubt as no native coins have ever been discovered, while from that epoch commences a series of Hiberno-Danish coins which extends to the period when the whole of Ireland was subjected to the Anglo-Norman princes of England, in the reign of Henry II, (A. D. 1154-1189.) Even at this period the old Celtic ring money was still used in many parts of the island, although the Danes in the southern portion had introduced a coinage of silver pennies, apparently copied from that of England. There are, however, peculiarities making a marked distinction between two issues particularly in the very curious arrangement of the hair by artists of the Irish mints, causing it to stand out like rays, representing a kind of glorywhich it was for a long time supposed to bc. There are no coins known of the tirst Danish King of Ireland, but to Imars or Ifars, King of Limerick, his brother (who succeeded him), there are pieces in existence which are certainly of his reign, and these are comparatively common in Ireland. The coins are of very rude and peculiar execution, the form of the face being expressed by dots. On each side of the efligy is IMF, or IML., turned towards the head, and what seems the letters NND, also repeated, which are found on many Hiberno-Danish coins, and most probably express NORMANORRM DIFLINLE (of the Normans of Dublin)—that is, money of the Northmen of Dublin. The IML would appear to stand for IMAR, or IMFAR. The same letters are found on Anglo-Saxon skette, and as Imars was King of the Northmen both in Ireland and England, it is probable the sketter in question were also struck by this prince, the types of both series being a rude imitation of the Anglo-Saxon coin. There are other specimens attributed to ENRED and SITH-RIC III, (A. D. 989,) and coins of the latter are more numerous than those of any other Danish King of Ireland. Money there is also of IFARZ II, King of Dublin in 993; of ANLAF V (1029 A. D.); of ASKEL (1159 A. D.), and this latter was the last but one of the Danish princes

who held authority in Ireland.

The only coins that can be attributed to native Irish princes belong to a period subsequent to that of the earliest Hiberno-Danish money, and are the pieces believed to have belonged to the time of Donald, or Donnald, King of a portion of Ireland, who reigned from 956 to 950; or Donald Claen, King of Leinster, who was defeated by Melachlin, King of Ireland, in 983. These exhibit all the Irish mint characteristics, with the spike like hair, and have for legend, DYMN. ROEX. MNECHI. They might however, with almost as much certainty, be assigned to a prince bearing a name like MENECHI, King of Dublin, the inscription being read as MNECHI, ROEX, DYMN (BLYN-E).

Irish coins bearing the name CNVT (Canute) and ÆDELRED (Æthelred), are supposed to prove that these Kings held temporary possession of Dublin and surrounding districts, but by other numismatists they are considered copies of English coins by Danish moneyers who were unable to do justice to the original types.

BRACTEATE COINS are a species of money having a raised type on one side only, the reverse showing a deep indent of the same device; they were evidently struck with a punch on which was a relief fitting the die and are of very thin metal. Coins of this kind were struck in Switzerland and other parts of the Continent between the tenth and thirtcenth centuries, but none were known in the British Islands until their discovery in Ireland. It is possible they were imported, but archaologists are generally of the opinion that they are of Irish manufacture. In 1837, a large hoard of these coins were dug up at Fermoy but no intelligible legend is to be found upon them. Their time apparently ranges from Harold (A. D. 1035) to Stephen (A. D. 1154).

After the subjection of Ireland to the Anglo-Norman princes, in the reign of Henry II, the first coins that appear are those of John, who was created Lord of Ireland; from that time the coinages of the two countries merge one within the

other.

#### Ancient Medal Veneration.

That the ancient Romans valued their medals more highly than the mere intrinsic value of the metal contained therein is proven by Sutonius, who says of Angustus, that at the time of the Saturnalia, and at other feasts or celebrations, he gave away raiment, gold and silver, and ancient coins of every stamp, even such as were regal So it is evident that even and foreign. in those times medals and coins commemorative of persons or events were held in high repute and it is this class of coins, most probably to which the edict of his successor Tiberius refers, in which it is made a capital offence for any one to enter a house of ill-repute, with a coin or ring bearing the efflgy of Augustus in his possession; for such an act he considered an insult to the memory of the deified Emperor; and in Philostratus' Life of Apollonius, it is told of a certain great man being under prosecution of death for having struck his own slave who at the time held one of these coins in his hands.

#### The Aboriginal California Mint.

In the vicinity of Santa Barbara, fifty years ago, still existed the original (or aboriginal) Mint of California. Indians of Tulare county generally visited it once a year, in bands of twenty or thirty, male and female, on foot, They armed with bows and arrows. brought with them panoche, or thick sugar, made from what is now called honey-dew and from the sweet Carisa cane, and put up into small oblong sacks, made of grass and swamp flags; also nut pipes, and wild tobacco, pounded and mixed with lime; which preparation of native tobacco was called pispewat, and used for chewing. These commodities were exchanged for a species of money from the Indian Mint of the Santa Barbara rancherias, called by them "ponga." This "ponga" money consisted of pieces of shell, rounded, with a hole in the middle; made from the hardest part of the small, edible, white muscle of the beaches, which was brought in canoes by the Barbarians from the island of Santa Rosa. The worth of a rial was put on a string which passed twice and a half around the hand

—i. e., from the end of the middle finger to the wrist. Eight of these strings passed for the value of a silver dollar.

#### Ancient Portrait Coins.

After the death of Alexander the Great, the leaders who had aided him in founding the vast Macedonian empire, portioned if out among themselves, and next proceeded to strike coins on which several of these new rulers placed their portraits, thereby greatly scandalizing the Greeks, whose religions feelings were much outraged by the assumption of privileges by these princes which they ever considered exclusively devoted to the Gods. But the Greeks were a subingated people and they submitted; then, as the ancient types became less and less venerated by states and cities deprived of nearly all liberty except the name, it became customary to place upon the current pieces of money the efligy of some public man; thus, Smyrna, Amastrus, and the island of Chios, each claiming to be the birth-place of Homer, struck coins bearing his por-The Mityleneans struck coins with a head thereon, wearing a mitra, a head-dress given to the Muses, and this is mentioned by Pollux as the portrait of Sappho, the celebrated, who was a native of the Island; they also pictured Theophanes, the historian, upon their pieces.

The portrait of Anacreon, playing on the lyre, is found on the coins of Teos; and that of Enclid, the pupil of Socrates, on those of Megara. The coins of Cos, an island in the Ægean Sea, honor Xenophon upon an obverse, with reverse showing Hygisia, the goddess of health. Many other celebrated physicians are also presented on the money of Cos.

Portraits thus preserved and handed down have, on many occasions, been of great service in determining the identity of busts and statues innearthed after years of burial which could not otherwise have been determined, and that these portraits were executed from well anthenticated originals there is not the slightest doubt, the heads of Homer, especially, agreeing with the well-known marble bust which has come down to us, preserved through the lapse of ages; bearing his name.

#### Do Metals Grow?

It is supposed by some that the metals were formed or deposited in past ages of the world by the agency of either heat or water, during some great convulsions of nature such as have not been witnessed in the period embraced in written There are reasons history or tradition. for doubting the reliability of this opin-That various mineral substances are now in process of formation or development is certain. For instance, the formation of stone is as apparent as its integration and in certain localities in the United States can be seen a conglomerate of clay and silicious sand inpregnated with ferrous oxide, in all stages, from the separated particles to the layers of hardened rock. These rocks are merely the particles of sand cohered and agglutinated by means of the clay and the oxide of iron, the salt water near by acting as a solvent of the softer particles and the sun's rays compacting and baking all together in one mass. So, also, we know that coal is being formed from peat. The intermediate stage is lignite or "brown coal" which in turn becomes coal

It is morally certain that gold, silver, copper and some other metals are now in progress of formation or deposition. Abandoned silver mines in Peru have been found rich in arborescent deposits of the metal on the walls of galleries unused for many years. A gold bearing region, after having been cleaned of the precious metal, gives good results after the lapse of only a few years. So with copper. In the Siberian mines, not only the precious carbonate known as malachite, but the metal itself, in a state of almost absolute purity, is deposited on the walls, roofs, and thoors of galleries run under the earth's surface. In some places it appears in masses and in others a tree-like formation, with trunk and branches similar to a delicate moss,

What becomes of all the gold and silver mayoidably wasted in the process of manufacture, and the wear of transmission from hand to hand as currency. It is well known that with all the care exercised in the manufacture of these precious metals, and notwithstanding their specific gravity, an appreciable amount of them is utterly wasted; at least so distributed as to be incapable of

being collected and used again. Is it annihilated? The teachings of science prove this to be impossible. Nothing is ever wasled. If the particles are thrown into the atmosphere, they must in time seek the earth's surface. Are they attracted by some unknown power to certain localities, and if not, why should not the streets of a busy city become in time deposits of the precious metals?

Perhaps, after all, the old alchemists had an inspiration of what may yet become un fait accompli, when we understand the wonderful processes of nature's laboratory we may possibly imitate her, and grow our own metals as we now do potatoes and turnips; or we may find the philosopher's stone and actually collect the particles of metals, if we cannot transmute a base mineral into gold or silver.

#### Extensive Money Making.

In Ancient Rome no person was permitted to coin money without authority from the State; but the privilege was allowed to Commanders, and executed by their Questors, for payment of the troops when on military expeditions. Yet Colony coins are very common, Argentaria, or Mints, being set up at inumnerable places, and a Mint in the

capital of each province.

The making of money in those days was not only laborious but required an immense force of artists and workmen. Each mint has its Optio, or Director; Exactores or Nummularii, Assayers: Scalptores or Calatores, Engravers of Dies, who were generally Greek artists; Cenarii, Refiners; Fusarii or Flatuarii, Melters; Equatores, Adjusters of weight, and Signatores, who certified the same; Suppostores, who placed the pieces on the die, and Malleatores, who struck the blow. The whole body constituted a corporation in law and so strong was the united force of these Monetarii, Mintmen or Coiners; in the reign of Aurelian, A. D. 271, raised a rebellion in which forty thousand of them and their adherents perished and seven thousand soldiers were killed. Taking all this into consideration it is little wonder that the coins of Rome and its dependencies are so plenteons and varied, even at the present time.

#### Our Ball is Rolling.

Our article headed "A NATIONAL DUTY" in the last number of The Guide, advocating the establishment of National Museum of Coins and its support by the U.S. Government, attracted a wide attention, equally surprising and intensely gratifying. A number of the best journals in the land have editorially taken up the idea, from numerous collectors, and from many persons supposed to be not particularly interested in the subject we have received letters of thanks for its introduction and several communications have come to us from Great Britain, France and Sweden, expressing surprise that a wide-awake nation like the United States has not already such a collection, fully endorsing our arguments and plans, and urging us not to falter in aggressive agitation of the subject.

This latter advice is unnecessary, we require no prompting to keep us up to the mark in that respect; we shall never "let up" until we have accomplished our end; but the words of commendation are mo t grateful, and for the "nice things" said in praise of THE GUIDE we return sincere thanks; our modesty and space will not

permit of putting them in print.

No, 2, of "A NATIONAL DUTY," enters more fully upon the subject in question; to it we invite the reader's attention.

#### Tricks that are Vain.

We regret to say that even into the peaceful life of the numismatist the unpleasant fact that man is given to "ways that are dark " is unpleasantly and not infrequently intruded, with proofs of such wickedness boldly added. An individual whom we will eall Brown, lately sent us a U.S. quarter of a dollar, purporting to be of date 1823. He sent it by express, C.O. D., \$40, which said \$40 he did not C. O. D. simply because, with the eye alone, we were able to detect evidences of alteration in the last figures and a magnifying glass plainly disclosed the fact that the piece originally bore the date 1828. This "intent to deceive" was very weak also from the many differences existing between the obverses and the reverses of the two coinages, the same being recognizable at a glance to any worthy the name of numismatist.

Dollars dated 1804, made by filling up and engraving, or by plugging and stamping the 4, on old coins of that denomination, have been offered us. Half dollars of 1858, changed by the graver into 1853, and without the sun-rays and arrows which distinguish the latter issue; 1858 nickels altered to 1856, and innumerable other frauds, have been submitted for purchase, but, since the first two years of our study in the science we have not been

"taken in by any one."

The really earnest collector seems to be gifted naturally, or to acquire, an instinctive knowledge of the genuine coin, and to recognize it by a dozen indefinable and inexplainable ways; amateurs may be "bit" by these bogus dogs and it is to put the inexperienced upon their guard that we condescend to make the present mention of these rascals. To buy only of dealers whose reputation for honesty and skill as experts is beyond question is the only safe plan for occasional purchasers or persons who have small collections.

#### Silver Dollar Counterfeits.

Throughout the country and particularly in the West, there are now in circulation many counterfeit silver dollars. most of which are such excellent imitations that even experts have been deceived. They bear all dates, those of 1880 and 1882, purporting to have been issued by the Philadelphia Mint, being the most dangerous; they are heavily plated with silver, resisting acid unless scraped, and when new, almost identical in color with the genuine. Antimony and lead are the principal ingredients of composition, many are of full weight and none more than twenty grains light.

Tests: The application of acid after scraping or cutting through the plating, and the ring when held upon the finger tip and struck with a good coin; counterfeits thus tried lack that vibration of tone noticeable in the genuine piece. There is another fraud just discovered, made by sawing through the whole dollar, which is then cut out, leaving only a thin shell, this is filled up with base composition, the halves closed and the coin re-reeded. All business men should be on the alcrt for these bogus dollars.

#### Distinguished Counterfeiters.

We do not intend to discuss any of the celebrated "shovers of the queer" of the present day, but to mention a few men of genius and highest reput who, either for gain or the pleasure of deceiving the learned of their time, deliberately counterfeited ancient coins and medals or originated and passed off as genuine Roman coinage their own creations. Medals are valuable for their rarity, the metal composing them is never taken into consideration. Hence arises the estimation of an Otho, a Nerva, a Pertinax, a Niger, a Didius Julianus, the Two Gordians of Africa, etc.: for their reigns were short and consequently few coins were struck bearing their portraits. Yet there are other circumstances which greatly enhance the value of a medal; as the antiquity of it; having two heads or more stamped upon it, the superiority of the artist (and the best masters were from Nero to Pertinax); the high preservation of it; the size, and the erudition or the singularity of the reverse. The debasement of coin was by law punishable with death, yet there are many instances of it under a number of rulers.

Pliny the Elder tells of statues raised to the honor of Marius Gratidianus for discovering a method of distinguishing between true and false coins, and the same author remarks that so excellent were some of the counterfeits, that a false Denarius was often purchased as a cur osity, for several of those pieces that were genuine.

When learning revived, in the Middle Ages, about the time of the Reformation, many persons began to form collections of ancient coins and medals, and others began to invent and counterfeit the same, the inventors being by far the most pernicious of the two, because they imposed false testimonics upon the world.

William du Chol, who lived about three hundred and filly years ago, was one of the first virtuosos that wrote upon the monuments of Greece and Rome. In his book of the religion of the old Romans, he printed the stamps of two medals of Agrippa which never existed; the first was of a great brass, with the Pantheon for the reverse; the other of silver, with a Neptune for the reverse, drawn by two sea horses, with the legend AEQUORIS HIC OMNIPOTENS. His contemporary, Antony Lepois, of France, cites several others of the same kind, T. Annius of Viterbo, be-

sides medals, framed inscriptions of his own imagination and buried them in convenient places until they appeared ancient and he could unearth and dispose of them.

The describing of false coins for true is also in Guevara's Epistles, in Jovius Pontanus' Venditionis Formula, in Pomponius Lætus' Will, in Joh. Camers, in Cyr. Anconitanus, called The Antiquary, and the Promptuarum Iconum, by which last two, many authors, particularly the Spanish, have been deceived. In the Pembrokian Collection, there are copies of several of these fictitious coins; as King Priam, with the Grecian fleet before Troy, on the reverse; Artemisia with the Mausoleum; Marcellus with the Amphitheatre; two of Otho in great brass, the one with an adlocution, the other with an Italia; a Scipio Africanus triumphant; Cicero with Minerva, as we see it in the Variorum edition of the Epistolæ ad Familiares by Gravius; a Virgil with Maccenas; a Cataline; an Esop; a Julius Casar with Britannia, and many more.

Of the same sort are all those which bear the heads of great Republican Leadeds or Philosophers, and all that have moral sentences.

The Counterfeiters were, Carteron the Dutchman, Victor Gambello, Giovanni del Cavino, and his son, called the Paduans. Benevento Celleni, Alexander and Giovan Jacapo, Sebastian Plumbo, Valerius de Vicenza, Gorlaus, and many more. These were all most eminent workmen who, with exquisite art and taste, imitated the antique while they copied from true medals, and their copies in many instances, for delicacy and finish far excel the originals.

#### The Shilling.

This coin or one called by a name almost identical in sound and spelling, is known throughout most of the States of Europe. It is asserted by some that the piece of money as well as the name, was derived from the Roman Soldiers, which, with other remains of the Roman institutions, was adopted by the Francs and other German nations, A more fanciful derivation is ascribed to it by certain parties, a coming from schellen, to ring, on account of the particular ring of the coin, and from St. Killian, whose effigy was stamped on the shilling of Wurzburg. The Solidus shilling of

the Middle Ages has suffered various degrees of diminuation in the different countries. The English shilling is one-twentieth of a pound sterling, the Danish copper shilling is one ninety-sixth of a Riks-daler, equal to about ½ cent, and the Swedish shilling is one forty-eighth of a Riks-daler. In Mecklenburg, Slesvig, Holstein, Hamburg and Lubeck (Germany) the shilling is  $4^{1}_{8}$  of a Thaler,

not two cents in our money.

A shilling was coined for use in Ireland, during the reign of Elizabeth (1568) which was equal to 9 pence English, but was to be taken for full 12 pence by the Irish; they would not take it and it was soon recalled as base coin. The Harp Shilling of James I., was valued at 16 pence Irish, and 12 pence English. In the Colony of Massachusetts, during the time of Cromwell, the "Pine Tree" shilling was coined "by a parcel of honest dogs" (according to the opinion of Charles II). Henry VIII., in 1526, first coined the five shilling, or crown pieces.

In the reign of Stephen, 1135-54, the shilling became so debased that in ten or more of them there could scarcely be found silver to the value of ten pence. Each Castle at that time had a mint of its own and they regulated the currency according to their wants of honesty.

#### A Want to be Supplied.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE GUIDE proposes to issue, so soon as material can be collected, A Universal Coin Collector's Directory for 1886, and to continue it, with additions, each year

following.

ALL COLLECTORS, DEALERS, NUMISMATISTS, ANTIQUARIANS, ARCHEOLOGISTS, and others, interested in such
sciences or their study, in America or
any portion of the World, will please
send their full name, P. O. address,
and special line of science to the Publisher of THE GUIDE, and any person
knowing of such interested parties, not
likely to see this notice, will confer a
favor by forwarding the desired information. Changes in the address of scientists should be at once sent us, immediately upon being made.

A. M. SMITH, Publisher, No. 573 Chestmit St., P. O. Box 754. Philadelphia, Pa.

#### Coin Sales.

Sept. 15, 16 and 17, 1885. W. Elliot Woodward's 78th Sa e; Bangs & Co., N. Y., Aucturs. From Cabinet of J. Colvin Randall, of Philadelphia, Pa. U. S. Gold Colns. Eagles: 1795, very fine, \$15; 1795, small eagle, very fine, \$14.25; 1796, the uncirculated, almost proof. \$15.75; 1797, four stars facing, \$29.50; 1798 over 1797, six stars facing, uncirculated, \$31. Half-Eagles: 1795, large engle, very fine, \$35; 1797, small eagle, \$49; 1798, same as last, \$17.25; 1824, \$10. Quarter Eagles: 1796, with stars, very fine, \$40; 1831, nearly proof, \$4. U.S. Silver Coins. Dollars: 1794, \$45.50; 1796, small date, uncirculated, \$8.60. Half-Dollars: 1794, nearly fine, \$2.50; 1794, narrow date, \$3.25; 1794, nine berries, almost uncirculated, \$8.25; 1795, uncirculated, \$5.25; 1802, almost uncirculated, \$7.50; 1815, very good, \$3.50. Quarter-Dollars: 1807, extremely fine, \$9; 1822, almost proof, \$4.60; 1853, no arrow points, uneirculated, \$10.50. Half-Dimes, 1794, uncirculated, \$5.90. U. S. PROOF SETS. Silver: 1857, \$27; 1858, \$29.50. Half-cent, proof, of 1840, \$7.60.

ANCIENT COINS, ROMAN: Denarius, of Titus; palm tree and Jewish Captives, IVD.CAP: G. B.; very fine, \$10.50. Gold Aurus, of Claudius, fine, \$11.75.

GREEK: Gold Stater, of Alexander the

Great, \$11.25.

Dec. 15, 1885. David Proskey, Paterson, N. J. Bangs & Co., N. Y., Auctors. The Thain Collection of Confederate Money and Bonds. Patronage very fair. The Montgomery issues brought, \$5 and \$20 notes, new, \$1; cancelled \$50 notes, \$5.25 and \$3.50 each. Southern Bank Note (\*co.,\$100 note,\$2.20 Manouvrier, \$5 notes, \$2.10 to \$2.25; \$20, green serolls; \$10, Liberty; \$5. Negro with dray, and others from \$2.50 to 80 cents. U. S. Cents brought from 10 cents to \$2 cach. Ancient eoins sold at good figures. Badges, Indian Curiosities, Medals, Miniatures and Postage Stamps, also brought fair prices. Another salc is in preparation, to be held in February; catalogues may be had on application to Mr. D. Proskey, 448 River St., Paterson, N. J.

DEC 15 and 16, 1885. S. H. and H. Chapman, Philadelphia. S. V. Henkels, Phila., Pa., Auctors. Collections of a Deceased Collector, E. T. Wright and the late C. R. Walker. A well attended sale, with spirited bidding,

though it was thought that many of the best pieces were bought in by the cataloguers, and, in such case, they wil! probably appear in a future auction. A Greek Tetradrachin brought \$36. Myrina, 20lis, \$22. Tedradraetim of Alexander IV. \$21. Tedradrachm of Nikomedes II, Bithyma, \$15.25. A French American coin of 1670, Louis XIV. \$20.80. U.S. Dollars, 1794, plagged, \$17; 1838, proof, \$62; 1839, very fine, \$36; 1851 and 52, proof, \$50 each: 1854, proof, \$20; 1855, proof, \$17.25. U.S. Quarter Dollars, 1823 over 22, good, \$52 50. Cents, 1823. fine, \$10. A gold piece, English, of Edward the Black Prince, 1376, sold for \$32.25. Three pound piece, gold, Charles I. 1625-48, \$121.50; Charles I, 1643, \$31. Silver Silver Cochin China Bar Money, \$30. brought from \$1 to \$20.

Dec. 16 to 19, 1885. W. Elliott Woodward's 80th sale, Bangs & Co., N. Y., Auctioneers. Collection of A. W. Matthews, Lowell, Mass., and from Cabinets of J. Colvin Randall and J. N. T. Levick. A marked success, high prices ruling throughout. U. S. Coins, Dollars: 1836, throughout. U. S. Coins, Dollars: 1836, P., \$7 85; 1839, P., \$18. Half Dollars: 1797, plugged. \$19; Quarter Dollars: 1796, F., \$6; 1807, V. F., \$5; 1845, U. C., \$2.05; 1824, V. F., \$2.50; 1853, V. F., \$7; Dimes: 1796, V. F., \$2.70; 1798, F., \$3.20; 1801, F., \$2.50; 1802, V. F., \$7.60; 1803, F., \$3.20; 1804, V. G., \$5; 1805, V. F., \$2.10; 1811, V. F., \$3,75; 1822, F., \$3.80; 1846, P., \$2.70, Half Dimes: 1794, P., \$9.10; 1795, V. F., \$5; 1796, U. C., \$19; 1797, V. F., \$5; 1797, U. C., 16 stars, \$8.10; 1802, very rare, \$40; 1805. C., \$19; 1797, V. F., \$5; 1797, U. C., 16 stars, \$8.10; 1802, very rare, \$40; 1805, U. C., \$26. Gonn. Eagles: 4795, V. F., \$mall Eagle, \$14.50; 1796, V. F., \$15.50; 1797, F., \$mall Eagle, \$32; 1797, V. F., \$11; 1798, F., from 97, \$36; another 98, V. F., 6 stars facing, \$23. Half Eagles: 1834, V. F., \$9. Quarter Eagles: 1796, F., \$18.25; 1796, P., \$40.50. Pioneer Coins: 1860. Five Dollars. "Clark & Co." \$11.20; 1869, Five Dollars, "Clark & Co." \$11.20; 1819, bar, worth \$16.00, "Moffat & Co" \$33.50. Ancient Greek and Roman. Gold: Stater of Gallia, \$11.50. Proof sets of U. S. Coins were all in good demand, also Cents and Half-cents. Washington Medals and Pieces, Colonial and early American Coins, copies and electros of rare pieces, general medals, rare U.S. Coins (unauthorized), store cards, medical medals, siege coins and foreign coins, all of which were in great variety were bid for very actively. No report was sent to us of the 79th sale of Mr. Woodward. Dec. 22d, 1885. Ed. Frossards 48th Sale. G. A. Leavitt & Co., N. Y., Auctioneers. Collection Confederate Notes, of Dr. Wm. Lee, Washington, D. C. Sale very successful and the prices brought most satisfactory. Montgomery Notes, \$1000 and \$500, sold for \$15 and \$10.50. Some Coins, pattern pieces and medals brought from \$1 to \$5.50, and U. S. Fractional Currency ran from \$1 to \$60. The assortment was varied and interesting to general collectors.

Collectors and dealers who may hold auction sales will find it to their interest to forward to the Editor of The Guide a list of prices obtained, immediately after each sale, in order that matter may be

prepared for the next issues.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

SMALL CHANGE. Fractional silver coin will be forwarded from the U.S. Treasurer's or Assistant Treasurer's office, nearest its destination, by express, at expense of the Government, in sums or multiples of \$500, to any address, on receipt of lawful money of the United States.

RAT NIBBLED. Fractional notes, each exceeding four fifths of its original proportions in one piece, are redeemable at their full face value, in U. S. notes, in sums not less than \$3, by the Treasurer and several Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

Moss, Toledo, Ohio. To answer the questions contained in your four page letter would require four times that number of written pages, and the work of a clerk for at least one day. All information you desire can be found in the numis matic works issued by the publisher of The Gride, and if you are the enthusiastic student and collector you represent yourself these books are an absolute necessity for your education in this branch of knowledge. We do not mean to be rude, but really, you ask too much, gratis.

Alexander, Washington, D. C. The rubbing you send is that of a Tetradrachin of Bootia. Obverse: Heads of Poscidon, laureate. Reverse: BOLTTON. Poscidon, seated, holding dolphin and trident; on throne, Bootian buckler, It is of the Attic standard, a specimen of the new coinage of the Bootian League; belonging to the last decade of the third century B. C., and was doubtless struck at Thebes, after the restoration of that city by Cassander, in B. C. 315.

Virginia City, Nev., Nov. 9, 1885. Mr. Smith, Pub. Coin Gride.

SIR: A reader of your magazine from its tirst Number, I am glad to see it taking up modern ideas, and hope that the "Silver question" will receive due attention.

I write from where silver is produced by the ton, am no "financier," speculator or stock-broker, but having fair "horsesense," I can't see what the opponents of silver coinage have to howl about. The government stamps a piece of silver and says "this is a dollar," and in such guarsays "this is a dollar," and in such guar-tee lies all the value, be it printed on paper or stamped on metal, leather or anything else. The coin buys a full 100 cents worth of goods, food or labor; no one refuses the Bland dollar in payment of a bill. Large notes can always be obtained for any reasonable amount of silver, (the dollars being most required by merchants) and so they are virtually Legal Tender. You, as a business man, know that these facts are true.

What the country wants, is not less, but more silver dollars, five or ten of these very comforting pocket-companions will be gladly welcomed by each of our more than 50 000 000 inhabitants.

The U. S. does not put 100 cents worth of silver in each Bland dollar, but it guarantees to receive them at that value, and they will purchase the full worth of 100 cents. What more can be asked? The saving in coinage makes our Mint self-supporting and relieves our tax-payers just that amount; gives them double benefit, first, by producing their money without cost to them; second, by giving them the full value for which the coin is guaranteed.

If our Bland dollars contained full 100 cents worth of silver they would be exported the moment they appeared, to be melted and recoined by, and for the profit of foreig 1 nations.

Why should we follow France, Spain, Greece or any other power in regard to coinage: the record of these in 'financering,' certainly does not invite imitation. We have nothing to learn from Great Britain or any other nation, except how to profit by their blunders, and so guard against the errors they would gladly see as fall into, that they might bolster up their bankrupt treasuries by appropriating the extra metal they wish us to put in our coin. The clamor is not of our own

people, it is incited and kept up by foreigners who, dependent upon us for food to supply their deficiencies, goods they can't learn to manufacture, and inventive genius in every direction now want us to actually give them good, hard, solid silver.

Let us leave the Johnnies and Dons to work out their own financial salvation—or ruin, but let us also rell them that on the same subject we can think and act for ourselves as we have done heretofore; and with what success—Has the history of the world ever known a National debt to be so lessened as ours since 1865; with so little taxation and ill effect on the people? I rather think that silver dollars had something to do with producing that grand result.

Thank Heaven, the Great United States of North America has to ask neither assistance or advice from any foreigners, we have stood, can and will stand alone, and no better, pronder pedestal can be found to stand upon than one made of pure native American Silver.

The whole matter resolves itself into two points, I, If, as its opponents say, the people have too much silver, I wish to know who and where those "people" are. II. If a silver dollar will (as it does) buy a full 100 cents worth and pay the same amount of debt, wherein is the "curse" of it, which its haters so prate about?

it, which its baters so prate about?

There can not be such a thing as too much money, even Holy Writ does not say, as it is often misquoted, that "money is the root of all evil," it is "the love of money" that old Solomon "pitches into."

That's common sense and Bible doctrine for you and if any of the silver haters can contradict my statements I would like to hear from them.

HONEST MINER.

#### SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

### ENCYCLOPÆDIA GOLD AND SHVER COINS OF THE WORLD.

and all persons intending to secure early copies, will please send their names to the publisher at once, that the list of original patrons, to be printed in the work, may be completed.

A. M. SMITH, PUBLISHER,

P. O. Box 754- 533 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA. PA.

#### IN AN ARITHMETIC OF THE XVII CEN-TURY, the names given to three halfpenee, threepenee, fourpenee, and sixpence, are Dick Dandiprat, Tom Trip-and-go, Goodman Groat, and Tester.

#### FINANCES, FACTS AND FINDINGS

New Orleans Picayone: The solid dollar is the one that knows its redeemer lives.

The Treasury Department in the second week of last month, purchased 510,000 onness of silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Mints.

A great many coins—English shillings, sixpence, coppers and one Canadian piece—were found in Jumbo's stomach by the gentlemen having charge of his remains.

A workman digging in a Paris yard a couple of weeks ago, came across an earthen-ware pot containing 172 pieces of silver coin, bearing the elligies of Francois 1 and Charles V.

The amount of gold coin in the Treasury of the United States on the 31st of October, 1885, was \$178,941,459. (2) The nations belonging to the Latin Union are France, Italy and Belgium.

A quantity of Roman coins of the periods between the reign of the Emperor Tiberius down to that of Aurilaans, have just been discovered in the inland province Shansi, China.

While some workmen a short time ago were pulling down an old building in the town of Svendborg, on the island of Funen, they came upon a valuable treasure, which included 10 bars of very time silver and nearly 1000 silver and gold coins, all dating from the reign of the Danish King, Eric of Pomerania (1396-1412).

The charge is made against David II. Smythe, of New York, that he has seventy-nine names, and passes counterfeit money under every one of them. It is evident from the way he spells, that he himself is a counterfeit on the real article of Smith, and the publisher of THE GUIDE utterly repudiates him, though he would be glad to see him "taken up."

In accordance with instructions from the Department, about \$40,000 in dimes were coined at the Philadelphia Mint during the third week of November, 1885. These, however, were found insufficient to supply the demand, and the Superintendent was instructed to coin into dimes all the mneurrent subsiduary silver coin at the Mint.

The expression "galvanizing a corpse" is no longer exclusively metamorphical. A Frenchman has discovered a method of preserving bodies by giving them a metal coating. We may become silver-plated, nickel-plated, or galvanized with zinc or copper. The process has been tested successfully on eleven human bodies and more than one hundred times on the carcasses of animals.

At the sale in London of English gold coins belonging to the late Rev. Edward J. Sheppard, a gold penny of Henry III realized \$1.025; Henry VIII half George noble, unique and unpublished, \$1.275 (This coin was bought in Paris many years ago for 3s tol.); Mary rial, 15.3, Queen standing in ship, \$400; George III tive guinea piece, pattern by Tauner, \$220; another pattern, by Pistrucci, with St. George and the Dragon, \$210.

The report of Director U. S. Mint Kimball, for the last official year shows that \$21,861,123,50 in gold. \$28,848,959.65 in silver and \$527,556,80 in minor pieces have been coined during the past year in all the Mints. The total number of pieces has been: Gold, 1,748,158; silver, 31,699,096; minor coins 24,610,760.

The deposits and purchases of gold and silver at the Mint in Philadelphia amounted during the year to \$1,300,000 more than 1881, and the coinage consisted of 42,861,328 pieces, with a value of \$18,509,280.25. The amount of gold operated upon from July 1, 1884, to January 31, 1885, was 8,880,322 onness, with a wastage of .002 of a standard ounce.

When Oliver Cromwell first coined his money, an old cavalier, seeing "God is with us" on the obverse, and "The Commonwealth of England" on the reverse, said, "Just and True; God and the Commonwealth are on opposite sides."

Binghampton Republican: There is a woman in Canton, China, whose soles are so small that she can stand on a silver dollar. That's nothing. We have seen men in this country whose souls are so small that they can stand on ten cents.

Evansville Argus: Some one wants to know what is the best thing to do in case a tramp comes to your door and refuses to leave until he gets money. Inst offer him a trade dollar with a hole punched in it and he won't bother you long.

Of the wealth of the world \$730,000,000 are owned by four men, as follows: Mr. Mackay, \$275,000,000; Rothschild, \$200,000,000; Vanderbilt, \$175,000,000, and the Duke of Westminster, \$86.-000,030. Their income per minute is \$25, \$20, \$18 and \$7 respectively.

Professor James Warren is the inventor of a process of reducing ores by electricity. A piece of gold-bearing quartz, accidentally let fall into one of the dynamos, which was in motion at the time, was the next day found in the dynamo; the gold in the quartz had been melted and had run to one side of the rock, forming a beautiful button. Experiments succeeded in evolving a process by which goln, silver and copper can be instantly smelted from concentrations by a powerful electric shock, almost equalizing in intensity a stroke of lightning.

In a book in possession of the Young Men's Association of Troy, entitled "The American Accomptadt," written by Channecy Lee, A. M., and printed in 1797, the origin of the dollar mark is plainly shown in the table of federal money. One straight mark represents one mill, two straight marks one cent, two straight marks with one enrye across one dime and two straight marks with two curved lines across one dollar, almost precisely the same character as now in use.

The oldest bank note probably in existence in Europe is one preserved in the Asiatic Minseum at St. Petersburg. It dates from 1399 B. C., and was issued by the Chinese Government. It can be proved that as early as 2697 B. C. bank notes were current in China under the name of "dying money." The bank note preserved at St. Petersburg bears the name of the Imperial bank, date and number of issue, signature of a mandarm, and cantains even a list of the punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of 4,000 years ago is probably written, for printing from wooden tablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year 160 A. D.

#### FRENCH GRAMMES AND ENGLISH GRAINS.

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This Table exhibits the Grammes (French) contained in Grains (English). [The **Gramme** is the unit of weight in the metric system, equivalent to the weight of one cubic centimeter of pure water at its maximum density, that is, at a temperature of 30° Fahrenheit, in a vacuum; it is equal to 15, 432 grains avoirdupois or troy.]

GRAINS	GRAMMES	GRAINS	GRAMMES	GRAINS	GRAMMES	GRAINS	GRAMMES
1	.064	27	1.749	53	3,434	79	5.119
$\frac{2}{3}$	.129	28	1.814	54	3,498	80	5.184
3	.194	29	1.879	55	3,564	100	6.480
4 5	.259	30	1.944	56	3.628	120	7.776
5	.324	31	2.008	57	3,693	140	9.072
G	.388	32	2.073	58	3.758	150	9.720
7	.453	33	2.138	59	3,823	160	10.368
8	.518	34	2.202	60	3.888	180	11.664
9	.583	35	2.267	61	3,952	200	12.960
10	.648	36	2.332	62	4.017	250	16,200
11	.712	37	2.397	63	4.082	300	19.440
12	.777	38	2.462	64	4.146	400	25,920
13	.842	39	2.527	65	4.211	500	32.400
14	.907	40	2.592	66	4.276	600	38,880
15	.972	41	2.656	67	4.341	$700_{1}$	45,360
16	1.036	42	2.720	68	4.406	800	51.840
17	1.101	4:3	2.785	69	4.471	900	58,320
18	1.166	44	2.850	70	4.536	1,000	64.800
19	1.231	4.5	2.915	71	4.600	2,000	129,600
20	1.296	46	2.980	72	4.665	3.000	194,400
21	1.360	47	3,045	73	4.729	4.000	259,200
22	1.425	48	3.110	74	4.794	5,000	324.000
23	1.490	49	3.175	75	4.859	10,000	648.000
24	1.555	50	3,240	76	4.924	20,000	1296,000
25	1.620	51	3,304	77	4.989	25,000	1620.000
26	1.684	52	3.368	78	5.054	50,000	3240,000

#### Gold and Silver Coins of Great Britain.

The present and three succeeding numbers of THE GUIDE will contain a consecutive series of plates exhibiting the gold and silver coins of Great Britain, with descriptions, geographical and statistical matter concerning every dependency of that great country, from the original plates prepared for A. M. Smith's invaluable work,

#### THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD.

These numbers will be particularly interesting connected as they are with the leading commercial nation of the earth and while the modern coins and matter relating thereto are of vast benefit to all business men, the illustrations, etc., regarding the money of former days, will deeply interest all intelligent readers and students.

Several specimen plates of English coins were published in The Guide for October, 1885; in order to render the present series complete, their reappearance, in proper place, will be necessary.

In THE ENCYCLOP.EDIA each country possessing a metallic currency is given the same careful attention as that devoted to Great Britain, and all space, illustrations, etc., demanded by its coinage; to the advertisement of that elaborate work, on another page, the publisher invites particular attention.



#### Gold.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE		GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Victoria.	5 Sovereigns.	916	616	<b>5</b> 65	24.32
2.	George IV.	5 do	916	616	565	24.32
3.	George III.	5 Guineas.	915	647	592	25.48
4.	do	5 Sovereigns.	916	616	565	24.32
5.	do	½ Guinea.	917	64	59	2.54
6.	do	🕯 Gninea.	917	42	39	1.68
7.	Victoria.	Sovereign.	916	123	113	4.86
8.	do	do	916	123	113	4.86
9.	George IV.	do	916	123	113	4.86
10.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	61	56	2.40
11.	George III.	Sovereign.	916	123	113	4.86
12.	Victoria.	do	916	123	113	4.86
13.	George IV.	½ Sovereign.	916	61	56	2.40
14.	do	Sovereign.	916	123	113	4.86

GREAT BRITAIN, a kingdom embracing England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the Channel Islands, has also immense landed possessions in all parts of the world; of these, the following table will be the briefest and most satisfactory presentation of the statistics of the entire British Empire:

NAME OF COUNTRY	AREA IN SQ. MILES	POPULATION	REVENUE	PUBLIO DEBT	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
Great Britain and Ireland Indian Possessions, &c. Other Eastern Possessions Australia North America Guana, &c. Africa West Indies, &c. Enropean Possessions	121,145 1,558,254 39,000 3,181,344 3,620,500 100,600 270,000 12,707 120	36,300,000 258,000,000 3,900,000 5,100,000 4,650,000 200,000 2,350,000 1,550,000 175,000	\$ 436,025,000 400,000,000 15,000,000 110,000,000 35,925,000 2,500,000 29,025,000 7,750,000 1,275,000	\$3,732,000,000 \$00,000,000 11,000,000 500,001,000 205,000,000 2,500,000 91,375,000 10,000,000 1,900,000	\$3,661.140,000 655,360,000 202,500,000 572,500,000 175,000,000 20,000,000 95,000,000 49,500,000 10,000,000
Various Settlements  Total	96,171 8,900,211	$= \frac{200,000}{310,225,000} =$	2,500,000	1,250,000 \$5,358,025,000	10,000,000 \$5,451,000,000



#### GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	George IV.	2 Sovereigns.	916	2461	226	\$9.72
1)	do	Sovereign.	916	$123\frac{1}{4}$	113	4.86
3.	George III.	Guinea.	916	$129\frac{1}{3}$	118	5.10
4.	do	2 Guineas.	915	259	236	10.15
5.	do	Guinea.	916	$129\frac{1}{3}$	118	5.10
6.	do	4 Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
7.	George IV.	2 Sovereigns.	916	$246\frac{1}{2}$	226	9.72
8.	do	Sovereign.	916	$123\frac{1}{4}$	113	4.86
9.	George III.	Guinea.	916	$129\frac{1}{3}$	I18	5.10
10.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	$61\frac{1}{2}$	$56\frac{1}{2}$	2.43
11.	do	‡ Guinea.	916	323	$29\frac{1}{2}$	1.27
12.	do	Guinea.	916	$129\frac{1}{2}$	118	5.10
13.	George IV.	½ Sovereign.	916	$61\frac{1}{2}$	56½	2.43

England is divided from Scotland on the north, by the Cheviot Hills and the rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dec. Area, about 51,000 square miles; population (1881), 1,360,513. Agriculture is prosecuted industriously and intelligently, and yields large returns. The country is rich in minerals; iron, tin, lead, copper and coal, the product of pig iron amounting to about \$80,000,000 per annum, and of coal to \$230,000,000; the metal manufacture employs about 650,000 hands, and the textile industries are of such enormous extent as to require over one million operatives. British goods are found in every portion of the globe. The Island of Greal Britain contained in 1883, in active operation, 18,457 miles of railway. The telegraph extended 27,103 miles, owned and operated by the government since 1871.

Wales has an area of 4,712,281 square acres, population (1881), 1,360,513. The country is generally mountainous, but like England, it possesses great mineral wealth. The country occupies a large peninsula on the west side of the island of Britain, bordering on the Irish Sea and Bristol and St. George's Channels. The laws of England were fully extended over Wales by statute in 1536. In the reigns of George IV and William IV, the last traces of political distinction were abolished.

**Scotland** (the ancient caledonia) is situated in the most northerly part of the island. Area, about 30,000 square miles; population (1882), 3,735,573. The land is naturally barren and bleak, but the hardy persevering inhabitants have made it productive, and their country wealthy and prosperous. The union with England took place in 1707, a rebellion in 1745 was suppressed, and the Scotch people submitting, devoted themselves to the material welfare of their nation with results which have been continuously beneficial.

Iroland is an island lying about 60 miles to the west of England, washed upon three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west, from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles, with population, in 1881, of 5,174,836, which is continually decreasing and has been since 1845 at the rate of 37.6 per cent. This island abounds in natural beauties, the harbors



#### GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	George II.	5 Guineas	916	647	592	\$25.48
2.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
3.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
4.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
5.	George I.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	25.48
G.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
7.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
8.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
9,	do	4 Guinea.	916	32	29	1.27
19.	Anna.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	25.48
12.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
13.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
14.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55

are among the finest in the world; plants elsewhere known as "hot-house" flourish here in the open air, and there is every accessory favorable to vegetation. The sources of wealth which exist in Ireland have never been developed, owing to continual political agitation, which has been since the beginning, still continues, and is likely so to do, unto the end.

India. The British Empire in India comprises an area of 1,377,540 square miles, and a population of 254,000,000. From Peshawar, the northern frontier station to Cape Comorin, is 1,900 miles, and the same distance separates Karachi, the port of Sind, from Sudiya, the frontier-post on the eastern border of Assam. Northern India or Hindustan, is at the foot of the Himalayas, stretching from sea to sea, comprising the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra and their tributaries. Southern India or the Deccan, is bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya Mountains, north of the Narbaddah River. Three-fifths of this great empire are under the direct rule of the British government, and are divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces: Bengal, the North-western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Madras and Bombay. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of Native States, whose chiefs all acknowledge the suzerainty of Her Imperial Majesty, Kaisar-I-Hind.

Bengal occupies the deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and is flanked on the east by mountains which separate it from the Valley of the Irrawaddy. The province is a great alluvial plain, the most populous and productive in all British India. It furnishes rice, opium, indigo and jute.

The North-west Provinces form the upper part of the great plain of the Ganges to the west of Bengal, between the Himalaya Mountains and the hilly border of the central plateau.

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The Washington Pedigree. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN haw's second communication to The Sun touching ashington's pedigree contains, unfortunately, as lany errors as his former letter upon that most inter-

sting subject.

The researches of Mr. Henry F. Waters, far from having been unsatisfactory and "not conclusive," have con very conclusive, indeed, as everybody who has ead the October number of the New England Historical nd Genealogical Register must admit. Mr. Waters ound what he describes as "the most valuable and aportant bit of genealogical evidence that I ever saw,

nportant bit of genealogical evidence that I ever saw, rever expect to see, in the course of my gleanings," nd "the long search after the true line of ancestry of ur Washington, begun in 1791, was practically brought a successful close when that little paper was discovred on Monday, the 8d of June, 1889.

There were some missing links in the pedigree given century ago by sir Isaac Heard, but Mr Waters never edured his statements to be "entirely wrong," as Mr. haw asserts. While differing as to deatils, both writers gree that not alone was the Washington family Engsh in its origin, but that our George Washington was a rect descendant of the Washington Irving who, to obe his own words, has traced the family "step by the through the pages of historical documents for uptered of six conturies." The author of "The Sketch ook" observes moreover, that all the various branches the Washington tree dueluding, no doub, the Rosominon one), have sprung from the Wessyngtons, a ame of Saxon origin which "existed in England priur the Conquest." There is certainly nothing Celtic in setymology.

Mr. Waters states that he found Washingtons in no less an unineteen English counties. The Christian name of early Sulgrave Washingtons was not Lawrence.

Mr. Waters states that he found Washingtons in no less an nineteen English counties. The Christian name of the early Sulgrave Washingtons was not Lawrence, as our correspondent supposes, but Laurence, as any been by referring to the pages of trying's "Life of ashington," or to a fac-simile of one of the Sulgrave rasses, forming the frontispiece of a little handbook sued by the London and Northwestern Railway Comany, entitled "Shakespeare's Coamtry and the Ancestal Home of the Washingtons," which I believe may be btained at their olice in Broadway. Some of these rasses were unfortunately stolen about three months goby a couple of (supposed) American tourists, who had btained admittance to the parish church. The circumance gave rise to considerable discussion in the Engshpress, and among other interesting fixers clicited at the time it was ascertained that there are several unities of the name of Washington still living in parts f Lancashire, the county from which the Northampmshire Washingtons originally came.

The analogy of the Sulgrave coat of arms, with its are and stripes, to the design of the American fiag is in self most remarkable and significant.

The Roscommon Washingtons (like the cognate names I Pilkhington and Barrington) are simply an example of family originally English who have been resident in cleand for several generations.

New York city, Nov. 15, 1889.



XIX.

Gold.

#### Gold.

Kaisar-I Hind.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.
1.	George II.	5 Guineas
2.	do	2 Guineas.
3.	do	Guinea.
4.	do	½ Guinea.
5.	George I.	5 Guineas.
ti.	do	2 Guineas.
7.	do	Guinea.
8.	do	½ Guinea.
9.	do	‡ Gninea.
19	Anna.	5 Guineas.
12.	do	2 Guineas.
13.	do	Guinea.
14.	do	½ Gninea.

COIN.

COIN.

Guineas

Guineas.

#### McPhee Signs With Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.-President Ster happy man. John A. McPheeremains leyal. H a contract this afternoon. Holliday will follow Monday, and Mr. Stern exultantly declares: ' boys are in line, and I hope to have the who signed before January." Ward while here said is a good base ball city, and players generally stay here. We would like to have President St bis city in the Players' Leagne."

Denver is anxious to sign "Reddy" Mack, late Baltimore Club.

Base Ball Notes.

are among the finest in the world; plants elsewhe here in the open air, and there is every accesso Short Stop Holland.

sources of wealth which exist in Ireland have no burgh Players' Club yesterday. tinual political agitation, which has been since the Pitcher Saunders is credited with having at likely so to do, unto the end.

Philadelphia chi terday.

A despatch received in Cleveland from Ed Ar yesterday stated that he bad signed Bierbauer India. The British Empire in India compr<sup>Athletics</sup> for the Brooklyn Brotherhood Club. miles, and a population of 254,000,000. From Pedgned to make up the Brotherhood club. It seems that the hulk of the players arbitral tion to Cape Comorin, is 1,900 miles, and the sapome from? port of Sind, from Sudiya. the frontier-post on the Micago Club, has started out in other business ern India or Hindustan, is at the foot of the Himanay take part in a few exhibition games. comprising the rich alluvial plains watered by The Tri-State League has reelected W. H. McDei Prahmaputra and their tributaries. Southern India been fixed at \$600 instead of \$750, as heret two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, and on the third by the Vindhya Mountains, northnarge of making contracts for new players of fifths of this great empire are under the direct rule rom all directions, and the young talent from we divided for administrative purposes into eight proposits opportunity. Provinces and Ondh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Madras and Bombay. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of Native States, whose chiefs all acknowledge the suzerainty of Her Imperial Majesty,

Bengal occupies the deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and is flanked on the east by mountains which separate it from the Valley of the Irrawaddy. The province is a great alluvial plain, the most populous and productive in all British It furnishes rice, opium, indigo and jute.

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#### Gold.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	William III.	5 Guinea.	916	647	592	25.48
2.	do	2 Guinea.	916	258	236	10.15
3.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118 .	5.10
4.	do	⅓ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
5,	William and Mary.	5 Guinea.	916	647	592	25.48
6.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
7.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
8.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
9.	James II.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	25.48
10.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	2.76	10.15
11.	do	Gninea.	916	129	118	5.10
12.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55

Italy, there is an equal extent of area belonging to 34 Feudatory Native States, with a population of about 5,000,000; a revenue of \$8,000,000, and an armed force of 50,000 men. Thirdly, there are the frontier tribes, split up into numerous clans, with divergent interests, whose military force is estimated at 130,000 warriors.

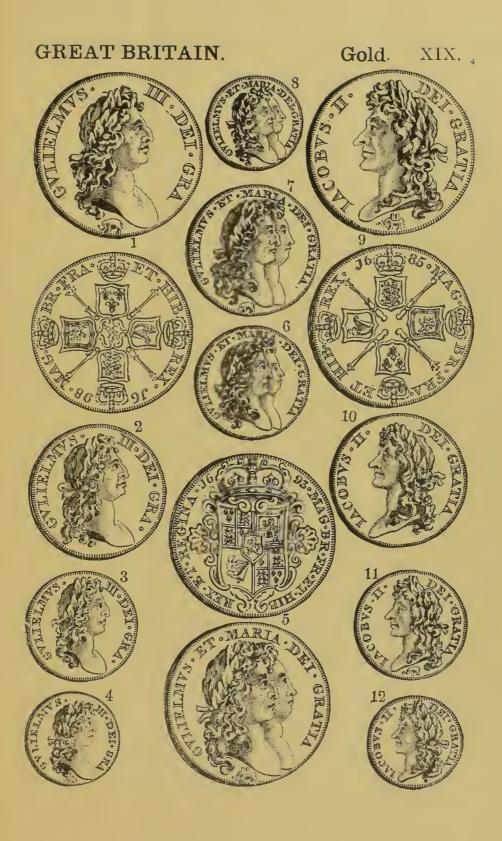
The Central Provinces were formed from territory taken in 1861 from Madras and the north-western provinces. The line of railway connecting Bombay with Calcutta passing through it, has opened up a country previously almost unknown, and the traffic through Jubbulpur is larger than that of any city in India, except Bombay.

British Burmah is on a long narrow strip of territory on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese War in 1825, and Pegn after the war in 1852. The valley and delta of the Irrawaddy are extremely fertile, but owing to the want of roads, the province is thinly peopled.

Assam, ceded by Burma in 1825, formed part of Bengal until 1874. The revenue is comparatively small. Cachar and Sylhet are the most important teaproducing districts in India.

Madras was the scene of the struggle between England and France, the principal settlement of the French in India—Pondicherry, being 90 miles south of Madras. This province, since the annexation of Carnatic, is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together, though with a coast-line of 1,730 miles it has not one good natural harbor.

The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, and was made over by Charles II to the East India Company in 1668. The province is 1,050 miles in length, and has many fine natural harbors; Bombay and Karachi being by far the most important. It is about equal in size to Germany, native States occupying one-third, Sind, a non-regulation province, one-fourth; and Bombay proper, once the territory of the Peishwa, the remaining 82,000 square miles. Bombay is yearly rising in importance as the great commercial port of India. It is, after London and Calcutta, the most populous city in the British Empire.



#### GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.		GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Charles II.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	\$25.48
2.	do	2 do	916	258	236	10.15
3,	do	Guinea	916	129	118	5.10
4.	do	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	916	64	59	2.55
5.	do	20 Shillings.	916	129	118	5.10
6.	do	5 də	916	32	29	1.26
7.	do	20 do	916	129	118	5.10
8.	$d\sigma$	10 do	916	64	59	2.55
9,	Commonwealth.	20 do	916	129	118	5.10
10.	do	10 do	916	6-1	59	2.55
11.	do	5 do	916	32	29	1.26
12.	Charles I.	10 do	916	64	59	2.55
13.	do	3 Pounds.	960	421	404	17.39
14.	do	5 Shillings,	916	32	29	1.26
15.	do	10 do (Angel).	916	64	59	2.55
16.	Commonwealth.	½ Guinea.	916	61	59	2.55
17.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10

Berar, which lies to the north of Haidarabad, was placed in the hands of the English by the Nizam, in 1853, in payment of arrears due to the British Government. The province is fertile and yields the finest cotton grown in India. The surplus revenues, after defraying the cost of administration, goes to the Nizam of Haidarabad.

BURMAH, formerly independent, exclusive of British Burmah, is bounded N. and E. by the Indian Provice of Assam. Thibet, the Shan States and China. Area 192,000 square miles; population 3,500,000; Revenue of the King while r fling, \$4,000,000. Acquired by Great Britain, through conquest, in November, 1885.

#### Native States of India.

These States vary greatly in size and importance. They cover a total area of 500,000 square miles and a population of 55 millions. Gross revenues of the chiefs amount to \$80,000,000 annually and a yearly tribute of \$3,625,000 is paid to Great Britain. Kashmir commands important trade routes to Central Asia. The opium grown in Malwa (Holkar) is a valuable source

The most importar	it of the Ni	ative Prince	sare:
NATIVE PRINCES.	Sq. M.	Рор. 1884	REVENUE
Nizam of Haidarabad	81,807	9,815,594	\$ 8,250,000
Maharaja Sindia	83,119	2,500,000	5,351,550
of Mysore	21,728	4,186,188	5,000,000
Gaekwar of Faroda	8,570	2,485,605	3,000,000
Maharaja of Jaipur	15,250	1,995,000	2,500,000
" "Travancor	6,730	$ \begin{bmatrix} 2,311,379 \\ 1,416,376 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 635,450 \\ 1,467,450 \end{bmatrix} $	2,210,315
" "Kashmir	79,748		3,050,000
" "Jodhpur	35,672		1,750,000
" "Holkar	8,075		1,650,000
" "Patiala	5,412	$\begin{array}{c} 1.467,433 \\ 1.161,100 \\ -743,710 \\ -769,200 \end{array}$	1 2,400,000
" Ondipur	11,614		1,330,635
" "Bhuripur	1,974		1,318,460
" Bhopal	8,200		1,200,000



No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF Coin.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	James 1.	Sovereign. (1619),	962	194	188	\$8.09
2.	do	Half Crown.	916	21	18	.78
3.	do	Thistle Crown.	916	16	14	.60
4.	do	Angelet.	916	35	32	1.36
5.	do	Noble, (Angel.)	916	71	64	2.75
6.	do	Laurel, (10 Shillings).	. 916	32	29	1.25
7.	do	Laurel, (20 Shillings).	. 916	65	58	2.50
8.	Elizabeth.	½ Crown.	916	21	18	.78
9.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	21	18	.78
10.	do	Pound Sovereign.	916	174	158	6.80
11.	do	½ of a Sovereign.	916	43	39	1.68
12.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	87	79	3.40
13.	do	Sover. or Noble Double	e. 960	240	230	9,90

of revenue to the British government, and each province contributes in a greater or less degree to swell the treasure of the ruling power. The largest of the eighteen principalities is *Jodhpur*, but the most important are *Oudipur* and *Jaipur*.

Provincia	Receipts endir	and	Expenditure arch 31, 1883.	s for	the yea	r
-----------	-------------------	-----	-------------------------------	-------	---------	---

Provinces.	RECEIPTS	EXPEND'TRS		
India Bengal N. W. Provinces and Oudh, Punjab Central Provinces British Burma Assam Madras Bombay	\$ 65,115,570 88,702,505 44,365,290 22,325,590 7,395,900 13,510,130 4,183,855 47,313,780 56,223,285	\$ 99,943,605 38,939,375 19,842,680 16,539,545 4,989,610 7,468,510 2,924,605 36,166,575 49,648,655		
England	4,159,950	70,659,830		
Total	\$350,626,155	\$310,092,990		

The Indian Debt, on March 31, 1884, stood at \$465,956,920 in India, and \$340,544,185 in England.

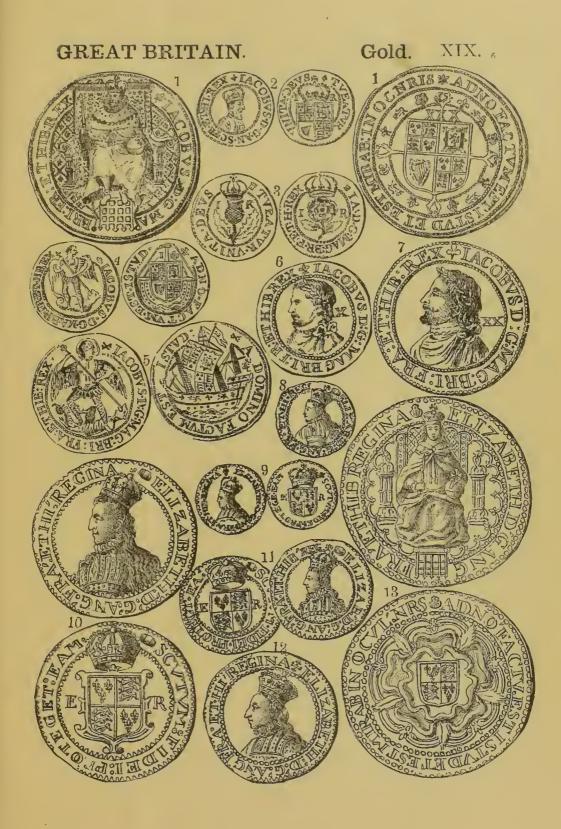
To the Districts Behar and Benares, in Bengal, the growth of the poppy is strictly confined in *British* India. The juice is sent to government agencies at Ghazipur and Patna where it is dried and packed in chests of 130 lbs. each; it is then sent to Calcutta and sold at monthly auction. For the year ending March 31, 1883, 56,400 chests were sold for \$35,519,625.

Deducting \$11,411,065 for cost of cultivation and manufacture, the net profit from this Bengal "export" or "provision" opium, was \$24,108,560; besides what was exported, \$960,185 of opium was issued to the Excise Department to meet the consumption in India itself.

From Bombay, also is exported a large quantity of opium which is grown in the Native States of Central India, especially in Malwa, and the drug is thus classed: a duty of \$350 per chest is levied upon it when it enters British territory; the receipts from this source in 1882-83, amounted to \$11,978,345, which was clear gain to the government; nearly all this opium is sent to China, where it is sold by that government to the consumers for \$84,000,000.

All imports to India are now free, excepting arms and ammunition, opium, li quors and salt.

The proportion of the foreign trade which passes through the Snez Canal increases steadily, and in 1883-84 amounted to 65.68 per cent. of the whole. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared from Indian ports with cargoes in this period was 103,503, with a tonnage of 7,407,349.



No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Elizabeth, 1558	Noble or Royal.	960	120	115	4.95
2.	do	½ and ¼ Anglet.	960	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 40\\20\end{array}\right.$	38 19	$\binom{1.68}{1.82}$
ñ.	Mary, (1553.)	Fine Sov'rn or D'bl Roya	d 960	240	230	9.90
4.	do	Noble or Royal	960	120	115	4.95
5.	Elizabeth.	Angel	960	80	76	3.26
6.	Philip and Mary.	Anglet.	960	40	38	1.63
7.	do	Angel.	960	80	76	3.26
8.	Mary.	Anglet.	960	40	38	1.63
9.	do	Anglet.	960	80	76	3.26
*10.	Edward VI,	Dragon Angel.	960	80	76	3.26
11.	do	Angel.	960	80	76	3,26

British Possessions in the East. Aden, a peninsula on the south coast of Arabia Felix. The British own the main peninsula and the opposite one of Lutle Aden; also a strip recently purchased, extending about three miles inward. Total area, 70 square miles; population (1881), 35,165, including troops who man the fortifications. It is one of the English coaling stations on the Eastern highway, about 1,500 ships visiting it yearly. The exports which are all received from the neighboring countries, consist of Arabian and African coffee, African dyes, feathers, gams and hides; Red Sea Mother-o'-pearl, Zanzibar spices, Mauritius sugar and Indian tobacco. The sea exports, in 1882-83, amounted to \$7,224,450, and the land exports, to \$397,400. Aden is subject to the Government of Bombay, and a small revenue is obtained from stamps, excise, opium, salt and arms. Nothing is manufactured but salt.

Socotra, an island in the Arabian Sea, 150 miles E. N. E. of Cape Gnardafni, the eastern extremity of Africa, in the direct line of communication with India. Area, about 1,310 square miles; population, about 4,000; subject to the Sultan of Keshin, who, in 1876, for a small subsidy, contracted never to cede the Socotra to any foreign power, or to allow any settlement to be made thereon without consent of the British Government. This island is famous for alocs, and the gum of the dragon's blood tree of which it produces, the finest in the world.

**Ceylon,** an island in the Indian Ocean, south-west of the peninsula of Hindustan. Area, 24,702 square miles; population (1881), 2,758,529. It was first settled by colonists from the valley of the Ganges, B. C. 543. Chief exports; einnamon, coir-stuff, cinchona, coffee, cocoanut oil, plumbago and tea, amounting in 1882 to \$17,055,670.

Hong Kong ("Fragrant Streams"), an island off the south-east coast of China, at the mouth of Canton River. Area, 32 square miles; population (1881), 160,402. It is separated from the main land of China by a narrow strait (Ly-ec-moon Pass). The opposite peninsula Kowloon, ceded to England in 1861, forms part of the colony. This is one of the finest harbors in the world and a military and naval



No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Edward IV.	Fine Sovereign.	916	240	219	9.42
2.	do	Sovereign.	916	169	155	6.67
3.	Henry VIII.	do	950	200	190	8.17
4.	do	St. George Noble.	960	71	67	2.88
5.	Edward VI.	ł Sovereign.	916	21	19	.82
6.	do	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	916	81	77	3.30
7.	do .	½ Angel.	916	40	36	1.54
8.	do	4 Sovereign.	916	42	$38\frac{1}{2}$	1.66
9.	Henry VIII.	4 Angel.	916	20	18	.77
10.	do	Crown.	916	57	52	2.23
11.	Henry VII.	Noble or Royal.	960	120	115	4:95
12.	do	Sovereign.	960	240	230	9.10

station for the protection of British commerce; the centre of trade in many kinds of produce—chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, etc. It is a free port, has splendid docks, and is fortified. In 1882, shipping aggregating 5,000,000 tons, entered this port. The exports to Great Britain, in 1883, amounted to \$5,859,930.

Labuan, an island of the Malay Archipelago, about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo. Area, 30 square miles; population, about 6,000. There is a fine harbor. The trade consists in exchange of cloth, rice, crockery, ironware, etc., for the produce of Borneo and near islands; gutta-percha, india-rubber, birds' nests, canes, beche-de-mer, wax, etc.; sago flour is also manufactured, which, with the jungle produce, forms the export, chiefly to Singapore for the European and Chinese markets. Exports, 1882, \$3,055,525.

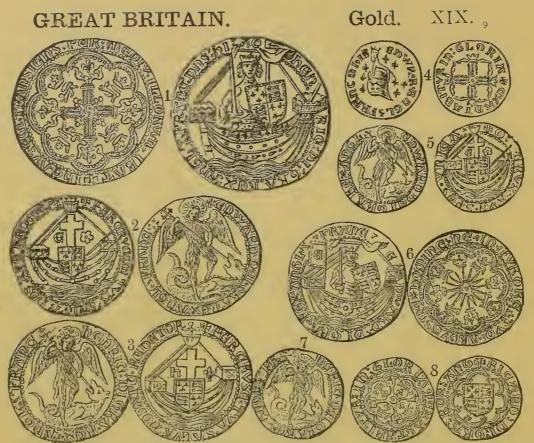
Mauritius is an island of the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, with the Scychelles groupe 940 miles distant; Rodrigues 300 miles distant, and about 60 other small dependencies, have a total area of 1,054 square miles; population, about 370,000. Port Louis, the capital, has a spacious harbor. Products: sugar, rum, vanilla, and aloe fibre. The entire trade of the island of Mauritius, amounts to nearly \$30,000,000; exports to Great Britain in 1883, \$2,074,765.

Straits Settlements. These derive their name from their situation in the Straits of Malacca, and comprise Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca. Total area, 1,460 square miles; population 466,000.

Singapore is an island off the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. Area, 223 square miles; population 155,000. The town of Singapore, the seat of government for all the settlements, is a great commercial and shipping emporium, well fortified with excellent docks. It is a free port, no duties are levied upon anything; opium and spirit trade are firmed out to the Chinese.

Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, is off the west coast of the Malay peninsula. Area, 107 square miles; population, including Wellesley, 212,000.





	- AND THE PARTY OF					
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Henry VI.	Noble.	960	120	115	4.95
2.	Edward IV.	Angel.	960	80	76	3,26
3.	Henry VI.	do	960	80	76	3.26
#.t.	Edward III.	‡ Florin.	960	27	25	1.07
5,	Edward IV.	1 Angel.	960	40	38	1.62
6.	do	½ Noble.	960	60	573	2.49
7.	Henry VI.	½ Angel.	960	-10	38	1.62
8,	Richard H.	4 Noble.	960	30	28	1.19

\*The first English Gold Coin of which any specimen is extant.

Nova Scotia, the most easterly province of the Dominion, is a peninsula, with area of 20,907 square miles (including Cape Breton Island), one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea. It is connected with New Brunswick by a low, fertile isthmus. Total population (1881), 440,572. The harbor of Halifax (the capital) is not surpassed by any in the world. It is the principal naval station of Great Briton in North America, and an extensive dock-yard is there located. Coal and iron ores are plentiful. The fisheries are upon the eastern coast. Cape Breton Island, incorporated with Nova Scotia, has an area of 3,120 square miles, and a population of 34,262. Sidney is its principal town.

New Brunswick comprises nuarea of 27,171 square miles; population (1881), 321,223. Its forest products and fisheries furnish a revenue for the inhabitants. Coal is abundant; antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals are found in considerable quantities. The chief city is St. John. Capital, Fredricton.

The work below mentioned, in paper cover, will be given as a premium to each yearly subscriber to the Colx Collectors' Gride who commences with this number.

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P. Poor coins are those on which the

P. Poor coins are those on which the design, lettering and date are almost intelligible, or the least degree visible.

Fr. Fair, are those well worn, but which still retain every portion of the design, all letters and the entire date, almost distinguishable.

V. Fr. Very Fair, is the rating given to coins in which lettering, design and

date are clearly readable.

G. Good, applies to those where every mark, letter and figure is well defined, with only the high, fine hair lines, such as the hair, feathers in wings, and like delicate lines, worn off.

V. G. Very Good, are coins some-

what worn, but nearly "Fine."

Fi. Fine coins are those which are

barely worn, but which, under critical examination, show traces of wear in the rubbed surfaces of the finer lines. No scratches or "nicks" are permissable in "Fine" coins unless so stated.

V. Fi. Very Fine, means that the coin has the well defined lines and surface of a piece that has been little in circulation, and shows the slightest traces of wear, and is not seratehed or nicked in the least.

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dropped from the coining press.

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